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are mostly repeated normal faults, and vary in age from Carboniferous (post-Devonian) to Oligocene, with most of the movement probably before the Jurassic.

Novel features of the paper are: (1) The relation of the platform to the distribution of gravity (pp. 242-46). A line of deficiency in weight has been traced by J. Collet close to the eastern margin of the platform. (2) The relation of the structure of the platform to the magnetic phenomena (pp. 246-49). At the southern edge of the platform, P. Passalsky observed coincidence between magnetic anomalies and the position of folds, as well as the magnetic character of the rocks. The author ascribes the lack of such coincidence at the northern margin to extensive faulting. (3) The relation of the platform to earthquakes (pp. 249-52). Earthquakes have minimum frequency—about $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. This low frequency is assigned to cessation of deformation within the region, and to the great number of repeated boundary faults which protect the platform from foreign shocks.

C. W. W.

Geography and Geology of Alaska. By ALFRED H. BROOKS, with a Section on "Climate" by CLEVELAND ABBE, JR., and a topographic map and description thereof by R. U. GOODE. (U. S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 45.) Pp. 327, 32 plates. Washington, D. C., 1906.

The main features of the geography of Alaska are classified and discussed in some detail. Four geographic provinces are recognized: (1) the Pacific Mountain system; (2) the Central Plateau; (3) the Rocky Mountain system, and (4) the Arctic Slope. There are maps showing the position of mountain axes, geology, glaciation, and a large topographic map on a scale of 40 miles to the inch. The term "basin lowlands" is introduced (p. 281, and Fig. 5) for "broad, flat depressions, separated from the encircling highlands by almost unbroken scarps." "One of the characteristic features of this lowland type is that within it the water courses are sluggish and aggradation is going on, while the comparatively narrow channels of exit are being rapidly cut down." All the extensive peneplains of Alaska (Coast Range, Chugach, Yukon, Endicott, and Anaktuvuk) are thought to have been formed during post-Kenai (i. e., post-Eocene) and pre-Pliocene times. The present great difference in elevation of these peneplains is assigned to Pliocene and later deformation. There are a few smaller, less extensive base-levels of Pliocene or more recent date.

C. W. W.